

Caglayangil is optimistic

ANKARA, Nov. 1 (R). — Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said today that talks between Turkey and Greece resuming in Bern and Paris tomorrow could help restore normal relations between the two countries.

Official Turkish sources said today that at the two previous Bern meetings, last January and June, the two sides merely stated their views on the issue. It was hoped real negotiations would start at tomorrow's meeting, though a solution would take time.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Rhodesia starts large "invasion" of Mozambique

LUSITANO, Nov. 1 (R). — Mozambican forces are engaged in heavy fighting with Rhodesian troops who have struck across the border in the biggest attack on Mozambique by its white-ruled neighbour, Mozambican news agency reported today.

The Rhodesians used tanks, cannon, mortars, infantry, anti-aircraft and cavalry in attacks on the provinces of Gaza and Tete.

The attacks began yesterday at 1 a.m. in Gaza and 4 a.m. in Tete.

The agency said Mozambican forces repulsed the raiders in the situation "is still characterized by heavy fighting."

The Mozambique information agency in Maputo referred to the desecration as "the invasion."

The province of Gaza borders Rhodesia and south Africa. The agency said the attack there concentrated on the areas of Chitanga and Chitanga.

The Rhodesians were said to be struck at five zones in Tete: Changara, Nura, Chicoco, Gantu and Chicombizi.

According to information from these areas, the People's Liberation Army of Mozambique are fighting off the attacks, and are firm in their determination to check the invaders. Though fierce fighting is still going on, the information agency said.

The enemy forces, trying to advance in the direction of Mapai, came communication lines, including the railway line, between Mapai and Mapai, it added.

Mapai, 80 km from the Rhodesian border, was attacked by (Rhodesian Premier Ian) Smith's troops in June. Large part of the village destroyed and several civilians killed and wounded, it added.

In a separate development, African nationalist guerrillas, meaning while, fighting white rule in Rhodesia have stepped up their attacks so much that civilian casualties more than doubled in the past month, according to statistics published in Salisbury today.

Government security forces, who have already disclosed they are crossing Mozambique's borders to chase raiders who flee there, prepared for further increases in guerrilla activity.

The official figures showed that 84 civilians, all but 10 of them Africans, were killed during October. The 10 whites who died accounted for almost one-fifth of the 53 European civilians who have been killed by guerrillas since the war began four years ago.

A government spokesman yesterday linked the increase in guerrilla activity with the Geneva conference on Rhodesia's future, saying that such an upsurge had been predicted by black nationalists leaders.

Smith to leave Geneva talks, "has nothing to do" there

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (R). — Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith said today he planned to return to Salisbury "maybe on Wednesday" because he has nothing to do at the Geneva conference.

He told reporters he was disappointed with the state of the talks, which opened formally last Thursday.

"I would have thought that by now we would have been getting to grips with the problems, talking about the agreement. As you know we are still talking around it," he said.

AFTER CHURCH SERVICES -- Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter and his wife Rosalynn greet area residents after attending church services at the University Baptist Church in Fort Worth Sunday. In the middle is daughter Amy. (AP wirephoto).

Ford, Carter locked in titanic battle as polls show stalemate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, (R). — Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, locked in a photo-finish to their two-month presidential campaign, searched furiously today for a handful of extra votes that could spell the difference between victory and defeat in tomorrow's elections.

As the campaigning in one of the closest races of the century drew to a close, both President Ford and Mr. Jimmy Carter mounted gruelling swings through a few key states and saturated radio and television with last-minute appeals for support.

Even the opinion polls showed the outcome too close to predict.

Mr. Carter, 52-year-old millionaire peanut farmer from Georgia, was given an edge of only one or two percentage points by most polls after a spectacular erosion of his once hefty lead.

The final Gallup poll today gave Mr. Ford a one-point lead over his Democratic challenger -- 47 to 46 per cent with four per cent undecided. Two per cent of those polled favoured independent candidate Eugene McCarthy and one per cent other minor candidates.

But all the figures are well within the statistical margin for error of about three per cent, meaning the result was two close to call.

The outcome now is in the hands of millions of undecided voters, disenchanted with or uncertain about the leadership qualities of the candidates. Many were waiting until the last moment when they enter the polling booth, draw the curtains and pull the lever on a voting machine.

Although most of the attention was focussed on the presidential race, Americans will also be voting for all 435 members of the House of Representatives, 33 of the 100 members of the Senate, 14 state governors and thousands of local officers ranging from legislators and judges to sheriffs and dogcatchers.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, who is at the Geneva conference as spokesman of the biggest guerrilla army fighting white rule in Rhodesia, ruled out a halt in the intensifying bush war.

A spokesman for Mr. Joshua Nkomo, another of the African nationalist leaders in Geneva, told reporters: "The war can only be ended if this conference succeeds."

Mr. Smith spoke after a 50-minute meeting with the British chairman of the conference, Ivor Richard.

Mr. Smith said he would leave behind "a couple of ministers," probably Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl and Law and Order Minister Hilary Squires.

But he added: "I hope that by the time I get back, then we will have stopped talking around the problem and get to the problem."

Earlier today, African nationalists at the conference said the war would go on in the breakaway colony.

They were commenting on events over the weekend in Rhodesia, where black nationalist guerrillas killed four white civilians and the white minority government announced it had launched "hot pursuit" attacks into Mozambique.

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Mr. Carter made his final appeals today in California, the country's most populous state, before taking his precarious lead into Michigan. His waning hopes for victory were based chiefly on the hope that Democrats, who are the majority party, would rally to his side.

In a surprising and potentially harmful last-minute development, word reached Mr. Carter in California that the Plains Baptist church in Georgia, where he worships nearly every Sunday, had closed its doors for the day rather than admit a black preacher.

Mr. Carter, whose race with Mr. Ford could hinge on his expected heavy black support, held a hastily-arranged news conference to explain his position on the attempt by black preacher Clemon Klotz of Albany, Georgia, to become a member of the all-white church congregation at Plains.

"I think the motivation for the attempt was politically inspired," Mr. Carter said, although he conceded he had only circumstantial evidence to support this statement.

He said Mr. King, a non-denominational preacher, had close ties with newspaper publisher Jim Gray, a long-time Carter foe and a staunch supporter of President Ford.

Mr. Ford, 63-year-old Republican and the first appointed president in the country's history, was making a final swing in the critical states of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where his support was believed to be soft.

The ceasefire, however, was still generally holding throughout the country.

Rightwing leaders meanwhile urged that Lebanon's shattered government and army should be rebuilt in a decentralised form, with effectively separate armies for Moslems and Christians.

Progress remained bogged down on the next stages of a peace plan endorsed by Arab leaders at their summit meeting in Cairo last month.

Al Kholi: First contingents of peace force due in Lebanon within 48 hours

Rightists demand decentralisation

BEIRUT, Nov. 1 (R). — President Elias Sarkis was today considering plans for using a bigger and tougher Arab League peace-keeping force to back up Lebanon's fragile, 12-day-old ceasefire.

Observers said the pacts could cause tension between Syria, which is expected to provide the bulk of the force, and Lebanon's rightwing groups.

Sporadic machinegun fire echoed along the confrontation line in Beirut today. A woman was killed by sniper fire as she tried to cross between the leftist and rightist held zones of the capital. Seven people were reported killed and about 20 injured in clashes yesterday.

The ceasefire, however, was still generally holding throughout the country.

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King Khaled leaves Sudan

CAIRO, Nov. 1 (Agencies). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia left Khartoum today for Riyadh after a three-day state visit to Sudan, the Egyptian official Middle East news agency reported from Khartoum.

The monarch was seen off at the airport by President Jaafar Nimeiri, Vice President Al Rashid Al Taher and other top officials.

Earlier in the day King Khaled and President Jaafar Nimeiri had talks in Khartoum on Arab, Islamic and international issues of mutual interest, Vice President and Foreign Minister Mansour Khaled said.

Mr. Khaled said one of the important topics discussed was the tripartite summit last July in Saudi Arabia between presidents Nimeiri, Anwar Sadat (Egypt) and King Khaled. They also discussed the situation in Lebanon in the light of last week Cairo Arab summit, Mr. Khaled said.

Meanwhile, the daily Al Ayyam wrote today that Saudi Arabia had loaned Sudan \$100 million last June to finance development projects including roads and agricultural schemes.

The stumbling block has been proposals to send the Arab League force into areas controlled by the rightists. Some rightwing leaders have opposed the stationing of Arab League troops in their territory.

The Arab League special envoy to Lebanon, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, said today that new contingents for the truce forces are expected to arrive in Lebanon within the next two days.

After fruitless attempts to arrange meetings on the subject between leftists and rightists, Arab League officers and representatives of President Sarkis were today drafting a plan for deployment of the peace force, Dr. Al Kholi today told a press conference.

The plan calls for deployment of the truce force "throughout Lebanon", except for the sensitive southern areas bordering Israel, Dr. Al Kholi said.

He said that if President Sarkis approved the plan it would be ordered into execution within 48 hours.

The Arab-backed peace plan calls for a truce force of 30,000 men, under the personal command of the president.

Dr. Al Kholi, an Egyptian diplomat, declined to give any details of the expected arrival of new Arab League troops.

He said that six countries have been accepted by President Sarkis for participation in the force -- Syria, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Sudan, North Yemen and South Yemen.

Proposals for a decentralised Lebanese government after the civil war were raised by Mr. Bashir Gemayel, overall commander of the rightwing militias, and endorsed by his father, Mr. Pierre Gemayel, head of the Phalangists, the largest rightwing party.

Mr. Bashir Gemayel said Lebanon should have a central government in Beirut, but decentralised administration in various districts.

After all that had happened, he said, it was no longer possible for Christian soldiers to be stationed in Moslem areas or Moslems among Christians.

His father, who has sometimes seemed to take a softer line than Mr. Bashir Gemayel in recent weeks, said today that decentralisation should be adopted "to prepare the way for reuniting the people and the country."

Herzog: Israel's trade with S. Africa minimal

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 1 (R). — Israel today defended its relations with South Africa and said some states that made this UN issue were "hypocritical" because their own dealings with the racially-segregated republic were increasing.

Addressing the General Assembly, Israeli Ambassador Adam Herzog said Israel's share of South Africa's \$12 billion trade last year was only 0.4 per cent.

Referring to a U.N. report devoted entirely to Israeli relations with South Africa, he said this "absurd singling out" was a result of a political witch-hunt against Israel.

Israel rejected the "cynicism" which is reflected in "the statements made by some of the Arab representatives here," he said.

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U.S., France, U.K. come out strongly against controls over press

NAIROBI, Nov. 1 (R). — The United States, Britain and France today issued strong statements in support of press freedom at the UNESCO general conference, implicitly rejecting a Soviet-inspired draft declaration in favour of government control of the press.

The draft, one of 77 items on the agenda of the five-week conference of UNESCO -- the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation -- lays down that "states are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction."

Mr. John E. Reinhardt, Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs and the chief U.S. delegate, told the conference: "The United States wishes to use this occasion to articulate once more in the strongest possible way its commitment to freedom of information

and expression ... through any medium and regardless of frontiers."

"We are eternally vigilant to prevent any infringement on this freedom," he added.

Mr. Reinhardt said the U.S. believed free speech was the chief weapon against tyranny, and that only through the unfettered exchange of ideas was it possible to come close to truth.

In an apparent reference to calls for a Third World news agency pool, the U.S. delegate said it was appropriate that the world community studied how the flow of information and ideas could be truly two-way.

Mr. Reg Prentice, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, said his country firmly believed in free speech and freedom of the news media. These concepts should be paramount in considering

the Soviet-inspired draft, he said. Mr. Prentice conceded that the developing world's needs were not fully met under existing news arrangements, and said Britain would look into the matter in a "helpful and constructive spirit."

French Education Minister Rene Haby agreed that the flow of world news should be two-way, but he added: "We cannot accept that the idea of redressing any imbalance should favour the creation of autocratic systems of information which would limit the free flow of news around the world."

"Indeed, under such circumstances, the present situation would be replaced by one incontestably far worse marked by ... a wilful lack of objectivity inside a country or group of countries."

Last week Western countries such as Sweden, West Germany

and Denmark defended press freedom while Communist Bloc countries such as Poland and Hungary spoke in favour of the Soviet-inspired draft.

Earlier today the conference rejected an amendment from the chief Soviet delegate that would have forced public debate on questions such as press freedom and Israel's renewed application for membership of UNESCO's European group.

The amendment tabled by Mr. I.N. Zemskov stated that if a special 25-nation negotiating group failed to reach a consensus within two or three days on any issue it should be referred back to the general conference.

His proposal was defeated by 70 votes to 16, with 36 abstentions.

Membership of UNESCO rose to 141 today with the admission of Angola by a vote of 104

in favour, one against with three abstentions -- the U.S., Zaire and Argentina.

In his speech, Mr. Prentice said he hoped that decisions at the conference would allow a quick resumption of the normal flow of money into UNESCO.

The U.S. suspended its contributions after Israel's application for membership of the European group was voted down at the last conference in 1974.

Mr. Reinhardt did not mention the issue in his address today.

The British minister also said there should be more preparatory work before UNESCO issued a declaration on race and racism, and suggested the organisation wait two more years.

Iraq has already called on the conference to adopt a resolution condemning Zionism as a racist movement.

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Two weeks, and counting

Never in the past year has there been such an opportunity as there is today to make a ceasefire stick and end the civil war in Lebanon once and for all. But the chances of success in this matter are only as great as the chances of failure, and the inexplicable delay in forming and placing in position the 30,000-man Arab peace-keeping force is goading on the likelihood of failure. It is a good sign -- it's difficult to recognise a good sign anymore -- that Arab League peace envoy Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi yesterday announced that a plan is being drafted to deploy the Arab peace soldiers in Lebanon by Wednesday. Two things are probably behind this -- the menacing probability that the fragile ceasefire would collapse altogether in a matter of days, and the understandable frustration of Lebanon's President Sarkis, who has decided to replace the prerequisite of political consensus with his own brand of imposed decisiveness. We think he is doing the right thing, and the next several days will reveal whether or not he has acted in time.

The most striking thing still about the great Arab summit agreements to end the Lebanese war is that they have remained little more than ink on paper, some two weeks after the fact. We believe in the pervasive principle that there must be something going on here that we don't know about, but it is difficult to maintain this belief for any length of time after the fighting has resumed and the death toll in Lebanon continues to rise.

It seems that peace agreements in Lebanon will be applied in the same manner that traffic regulations are in that country -- slowly, irregularly, nonchalantly and sometimes not at all. Dr. Al Kholi has said that one "must be slow but certain," and that the important thing at this moment in Lebanon is to be "firm". That's probably the right attitude to take in principle, but there is a point on the caution scale beyond which one can move too slowly, and perhaps that point has been reached and passed. The encouraging thing has been the manner in which the ceasefire in Lebanon has generally held up so far, but the difficult matter remains of having all sides agree to the specific manner in which the Arab peace force will be deployed. Given the traditional process of political bargaining in Lebanon, this point might not be resolved for weeks, and then probably only in a tenuous manner. If this is the case, and it appears to be so given the position of the Lebanese rightists, then it would be wise for President Sarkis to press ahead with his initiative to deploy as much of the Arab peace force as he can. The primary imperative in Lebanon remains today what it has been for the past year -- to stop the shooting so that a process of conciliatory dialogue can begin.

What happens after that, nobody knows. But we do know what will happen if the shooting continues, and President Sarkis appears to have decided that this is something to be averted at all costs. We hope that the help he is to receive in his task from the Arab World is not limited to public pledges of support recited at grandiloquent summit meetings. One impatiently asks again: What are we waiting for?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian Al Rai and Al Sha'b dailies Monday urged a swift solution of the Lebanese crisis, while Al Baath of Damascus warned all rival factions in Lebanon against violating the resolutions of the Cairo summit.

However, Al Rai says that appearances of Lebanese or Arab complications are inescapable in the present circumstances. Those who think they were the winners in the Cairo summit like to win more... and those who think they were the losers, do not like to concede the loss!

"But these complications will be short-lived, because the time separating those who want to go back to the trenches from the complete arrival of the Arab deterrent force is very limited, rendering their efforts futile and useless," the paper thinks.

Al Rai goes on to say that certain Lebanese or Arab parties in Lebanon think the Arab summit resolutions were prejudicial to one side against the other. This was only a thought resulting from the passions of a long-drawn war... and could not be accepted in the long run. "The summit has committed itself to Lebanon as a whole -- its entity, interests, its Arab affiliation, and Arab national interests in a united, independent and sovereign Lebanon," the paper asserts.

It says that if a very few Arab countries have rejected -- though not publicly -- the results of the summit, it is their own opinion. But the rejection cannot justify depriving the Lebanese people of their legitimate right to return to normal life and halt the destruction of their country, it adds. Urging all Lebanese factions to stop exchanging of recrimination and

fully adhere to the Cairo resolutions, Al Sha'b thinks such an adherence is a prerequisite to saving Lebanon from its ordeal and to freeing all the Arabs from the inherent threats resulting from the continuation of fighting...

"This also makes incumbent on the Arab countries to make haste in the deployment, in Lebanon, of the Arab deterrent force before the reins come out of hand once more," the paper warns.

"It is not important only to let down the curtain on this bloody 18-month-old drama, but also -- and this is more important -- to take moral from the Lebanese tragedy and cut the road decisively, and right from the beginning, in the face of any possible recurrence of the trial, in any form or other, in Lebanon or on any other Arab spot," the paper advises.

On the same line, the Damascus Al Baath says Syria would oppose any faction in Lebanon which failed to abide by the resolutions of last week's Arab summit in Cairo.

"Syria will under no circumstance stand on the side of any force or party which attempts, under any pretext, to harm its national obligations, disturb Arab solidarity or fail to abide by the resolutions" of the Cairo summit or the Riyadh meeting which preceded it, the paper says.

"Syria will strongly oppose any force, which, for any reason, tries to avoid implementing the unanimous Arab resolutions by resorting to retaliation... or by committing religious massacres," Al Baath adds.

Demographic seminar resumes meetings

AMMAN (JNA). — The regional seminar on demographic data-collection and analysis-methods resumed its meetings Monday to discuss the question of improved nutrition, man's increasing prosper-

New appointments to key security posts

AMMAN (JNA). — A royal decree, issued Sunday, appointed Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, Director of the Public Security Department, effective Nov. 1.

Until his present appointment, Maj. Gen. Arabiyat held the post of assistant chief-of-staff of the armed forces. He replaces Gen. Anwar Mohammad who was retired.

A second royal decree, issued Sunday, appointed Brig. Khaled Al Tarawneh, Director of the Civil Defence Department effective Nov. 2, to replace Maj. Gen. Kassem Al Nasser who also retired.

National Notes

● AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne on the occasion of Algeria's National Day.

● AMMAN. — The Municipal Council, presided over by the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwar, Monday convened to work out a three-year comprehensive plan for the city to serve as guidelines for any future changes which the capital will undergo.

U.S. ELECTION RETURNS

You are invited to join in the excitement, hoopla and thrills of the finale of an U.S. presidential election.

The United States Information Service will have election returns of the American Centre starting at 7:00 a.m., Wednesday, Nov. 3. Come and bring your friends. There'll be American coffee and doughnuts to help you wake up, a big tote board to show the returns state-by-state and all the very latest information on what's happening, who's winning, and who's behind.

Make a note on your calendar and be sure to set your alarm clock early on Nov. 3. Be the first to know whether President Ford gets re-elected or if Governor Carter is the new president of the United States.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	528.0	534.0
Swiss franc	136.9	137.3
German mark	138.7	139.1
French franc	66.7	77.0
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	81.6	82.2
Lebanese pound	120.0	123.0
Saudi riyal	95.2	95.9
Iraqi dinar	957.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1116.0	1117.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	85.0
Libyan dinar	723.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	475.0	485.0

FOR RENT

An apartment consisting of 2 bedrooms, one living-room, one diningroom, one glassed-in veranda and 2 bathrooms, in Jabal Luwel-bdeh, near Taxi Al Nahda. Proprietor Mr. Elias Handlleh. Enquiries with owner at the same location.

Jordan, Holland sign agreement

AMMAN (JNA). — A cooperation agreement to set up an agricultural marketing centre in the Jordan Valley was signed between Jordan and the Netherlands Monday.

Under the accord, the Dutch government will contribute the sum of JD 750,000 for the construction of market centres and canning plants in the valley. It will also provide equipment and experts to help improve the marketing operations.

The agreement was signed here at the National Planning Council (NPC).

NPC's President Dr. Hanna Odeh signed the agreement for Jordan while the Dutch ambassador to Jordan signed it for his country.

The seminar which is being held at the Faculty of Commerce and Economics of the University of Jordan, had convened a previous meeting Sunday to discuss the importance of statistics to the state and their use by governments to plan social and economic policies.

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An apartment consisting of 3 bedrooms, one living-room, two verandas, one kitchen and one bathroom; furnished or unfurnished.

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Lufthansa opens 2 new routes to Amman, Abu Dhabi

With its new winter schedule, effective Nov. 1, 1976, Lufthansa adds two further destinations to its world-wide network: Amman and Abu Dhabi.

Amman will be connected with Frankfurt by two weekly flights via Munich and Damascus, while Abu Dhabi will be served once weekly by flights from Frankfurt via Doha. Boeing 707 Intercontinental jets and Boeing 727 Europe jets will be used on these flights.

The inauguration of these new services is not only a consequence of the growing importance of the Arab world but can also be seen as a consistent continuation of Lufthansa's plans, started about forty years ago, to keep regular

air services between Germany and the Middle East. Lufthansa was founded in 1926 and had as a major aim from the start to install a regular air service between Germany and the Middle East. However, due to technical and organisational difficulties, the first scheduled mail-flight between Berlin and Baghdad did not begin until October 1937.

Lufthansa's "town office" was opened in Amman in 1959 when the German airlines was flying to destinations all over the area of the growing importance of the Arab world but can also be seen as a consistent continuation of Lufthansa's plans, started about forty years ago, to keep regular

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S. recovers top-secret Phoenix missile from sea

ON, Nov. 1 (R) — The United States Navy has salvaged a top-secret Phoenix missile which plunged from an aircraft carrier off Scotland on Sept. 14, after with America's sophisticated F-14 "Tomcat" fighter jet.

Navy statement last night said the pencil-shaped missile was recovered during a deep-sea operation by a small nuclear-powered submarine which used a remotely-controlled grappling device.

Phoenix caused a scare 10 days ago when the Navy said it was missing from the Tomcat. The plane was found lying on the seabed 100 miles south of the Orkney Islands. A statement said the plane and its nuclear warhead were intact and had sustained light structural damage.

A \$22 million Tomcat, capable of carrying six Phoenix missiles, was ejected from the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy with its one engine jammed.

The plane, a top secret weapon, was located 11 days after a search during which sophisticated sonar equipment was used.

However, the Navy said here that two attempts to hoist the aircraft to the surface had failed by rough seas which had snapped the cables. Another recovery operation will start in conditions improve.

The interviewer told Col. Qadhafi that the plane is the only classified firing system, which controls a missile that has almost four times the speed of its Soviet equivalent and at least five times its striking range.

Some observers have suggested that if the technology used in the missile and plane had become known to the Soviet Union, it could notably have modified the East-West balance of forces.

The Phoenix air-to-air missile is directed by a computer on board the Tomcat plane, which can identify 24 targets simultaneously and fire six missiles at the same time to protect its aircraft carrier.

Soviet ships were monitoring the NATO manoeuvres in September, and a Soviet cruiser, only a few kilometres from the American carrier when the Tomcat slipped, is presumed to have been able to assess approximately what

the accident occurred.

President Gerald Ford in Washington ordered every effort made to recover the Tomcat, with the plane to be blown up in case of failure.

Observers said the successful raising of the missile softened the blow to the U.S. of an accident

Israeli pound devalued again

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (R). — Israel last night devalued its currency by nearly two per cent to 8.62 Israeli pounds to the United States dollar, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.

This was the third devaluation since last July when Israel severed the exclusive tie of the pound to the U.S. dollar which had prevailed since 1949.

On July 19, Israel devalued to 8.12 pounds to the dollar.

which could have brought disaster if the Soviet Union had managed the recovery first.

It also retained for the U.S. the "advantage" won by detailed examination of the Soviet ultra-modern MIG-25 "Foxbat" plane, which a defecting Soviet pilot flew to a Japanese airport on Sept. 6.

At the same time, it switched to a basket of foreign currencies, comprising sterling, the German mark, the French franc and the Dutch guilder as well as the U.S. dollar. It devalued again in August (8.25) and September (8.40).

The latest devaluation changes the rate of the Israeli pound to the basket to 8.62.

The Finance Ministry spokesman said prices of basic food commodities would not rise as a result of the devaluation.

In another financial development, Mr. Arnon Gafny, formerly director general of the Finance Ministry, was sworn in yesterday as Governor of the Bank of Israel.

His post in the ministry is being taken by Mr. Amram Sivan, former director of the National Insurance Institute.

Mr. Gafny's nomination followed the withdrawal by the government of its own nominee, Mr. Asher Yadin, director of the trades union sick fund.

Mr. Yadin has been detained pending completion of police investigations against him for alleged over-payment of taxes and illegal land deals carried out by the sick fund.

Qadhafi seeks talks with Sadat

CAIRO, Nov. 1 (R). — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi wants a private meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and has ordered the release of all Egyptians detained in Libya to help improve relations, the weekly political review Rose Al Youssef said today.

"I want a settlement of all outstanding problems with Egypt and I have no conditions. I only want to meet President Sadat in private," Col. Qadhafi said in an interview with the magazine.

The magazine said 400 Egyptians were under arrest in Libya.

The interviewer told Col. Qadhafi he was "like a thorn" in the region and all Arab leaders would

be greatly relieved if he stepped down.

"Am I that bad?" the Libyan leader replied.

Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying he had ordered his government to offer food supplies to the Egyptian army which built up its strength on their joint borders after a wave of bombings and sabotage in Egypt last summer which killed seven people and wounded scores more.

Col. Qadhafi admitted in the interview that some Egyptians had been expelled from Libya but the expulsion orders were directed mainly against citizens from Nigeria and Chad, the magazine said.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

The days of rhythm and pauses

I am writing this column directly after my return from Switzerland where I had attended the first Arab European Business Cooperation Symposium. The symposium was held in Montreux and was attended by 1,600 Arab and European businessmen. The declared purpose of the symposium is summarised in its motto: "Prosperity in cooperation".

Although many formal and informal speeches were delivered in the plenary and subsequent special sessions, the greater value from the symposium was derived from the side and corridor meetings. Businessmen were there to strike bilateral and lucrative deals, and some have succeeded in doing so.

The major topics which were raised in the symposium (Oct. 25-27) were too many to enumerate.

But the most notable was the inseparability of politics and economics. The Saudi Arabian minister of communications stressed that point in his speech. Some of the European delegates thought the whole issue was irrelevant. Its irrelevance, they thought, stems from the fact that they were there to make business and they needed one less headache to worry about.

The other basic issue which captured attention was what the Arabs really wanted from Europeans. Unfortunately the answer was never made clearly or bluntly. But one may gather that Arabs wanted technology, assistance where needed, better understanding and above all a more sympathetic political position.

A third major issue was the possibility of entering into triple agreements between Arab rich countries, Arab less-fortunate countries and a European third party. Such agreements would include concerted efforts among the three to develop poor Arab countries by attracting capital fund from rich Arab countries and technical know-how from European countries. Nothing conclusive was reached on this particular point.

The symposium was generally well organised despite the fact that the number of attendants was too high, and closer contacts were rendered more difficult. The experience was rewarding and the fact that the symposium took place at all is an achievement in itself.

As a Jordanian, I was disheartened by one thing. Each participant wore a tag which included information on his name, nationality and institution. While walking around trying to be friendly with everyone, everybody gazed at everybody's name tag. The gaze was followed by a broad smile or by a shrug of acquiescence. My share of the latter was unfortunately plentiful. Everybody was too earthy to spend sometime chatting with a non-commercial banker from Jordan. I never felt small knowing that I was the right man in the wrong place. Yet, it is sad that people value you in accordance with what you can give in nominal terms.

The days of wine and roses are now the days of oil and doses...

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1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	6.15 Catch the word
2.00 News bulletin	6.30 Special feature
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2.30 Guide to musical instruments	7.10 News reports
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11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 London (BA)	11.20 Aleppo Damascus
12.00 Aqaba (SA)	12.10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
13.00 Athens (GA)	14.05 Aqaba (SA)
14.45 Damascus (SA)	17.10 London
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.10 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
19.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18.15 Rome
20.30 Cairo	18.15 Paris, Frankfurt (KLM)
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GMT		
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04.30	Intermezzo	15.00 Radio Newsreel
04.45	Financial News	15.15 Outlook
05.00	News; 24 hours	16.00 News; Commentary
05.30	Composer of the Week	16.15 Galbraith and the King of Diamonds
05.45	The World Today	
06.00	News; Press Review	16.45 The World Today
06.30	Folk and Country British Style	17.00 News
		17.09 Books and Writers
07.00	News; 24 hours	17.30 Take One
07.30	Composer of the Week	17.45 Sports Round-up
07.45	The Setting and the Song	18.00 News; News about Britain
08.00	News	
08.15	Short Story	18.15 Radio Newsreel
08.30	European Courts and Their Music	18.30 Proms
		19.00 Outlook: News Summary
09.00	News; U.K. press review	
09.15	The World Today	19.42 Stock Market Report
09.30	Financial News	19.45 The Ones that Got Away
09.45	I Hear Music	20.00 News; 24 hours
10.15	Ulster '76	20.30 The Pleasure's Yours
10.30	Dad's Army	21.00 Business and Industry
11.00	News; News about Britain.	21.15 Ulster '76
		21.30 Farming World
11.15	Early Days of Flying	22.00 News; The World Today
11.30	Sports International	22.25 Financial News
12.00	Radio Newsreel	22.35 Ragtime Piano
12.15	The Pleasure's Yours	22.45 Sports Round-up
12.45	Sports Round-up	23.00 News; Commentary
13.00	News; 24 hours	23.15 Nature Notebook
13.30	Milligan Chota Sahib	23.30 Galbraith and the King of Diamonds
14.15	Report on Religion	

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6.00	Quran	8.30	Please sir
8.05	Cartoons	9.10	Play of the week
6.30	Wide world of sports	10.00	News in English
8.00	News in Arabic	10.15	Thriller (on both channels)
Channel 6 :			
7.30	News in Hebrew		

Lefebvre again defies the Pope

ECONE, Switzerland, Oct. 31 (R). — Rebel Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre today defied Pope Paul again.

He ordained 13 deacons here, three months after the Vatican suspended him from all priestly duties for ignoring papal orders.

Monsignor Lefebvre, a right-wing French traditionalist who opposes reforms promoted by the 1962-65 Vatican Council, ordained the student priests, 11 of them from France, at the seminary he established in this southern Swiss village six years ago.

He was suspended "a divinis" — one step away from excommunication — last July for continuing to defy the Vatican after Pope Paul banned him from ordaining priests.

The Pope also suspended 26 priests and deacons ordained by Monsignor Lefebvre, a former Archbishop of Dakar, shortly before the ban.

Early last month, Monsignor Lefebvre had a 35-minute audience with Pope Paul near Rome but said afterwards that he would continue to ordain priests and oppose Vatican reforms.

Supporters of Monsignor Lefebvre maintain seminaries and centres in France, Italy, Britain and the United States, as well as in Switzerland.

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A GALLERY OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OR JUST 4 ORDINARY POLITICIANS?

Carter: A Georgia success who seeks the people's trust

WASHINGTON, (AFP). — Mr. Jimmy Carter, 52, was a relatively political lightweight — four years as governor of Georgia (1970-74) — before he became the Democratic presidential candidate.

He was born on Oct. 1, 1924 in Plains (population: 683) in the rural southwest of Georgia. His family had farmed on 700 hectares of land for five generations there.

But James Earl Carter ("call me Jimmy") broke away and went to the United States Naval Academy where he graduated as an officer in 1947.

He studied nuclear physics and was assigned to the U.S. nuclear submarine programme.

On the death of his father in 1954, he returned to Plains and turned the family farm into a highly profitable enterprise growing peanuts.

He only entered local politics in 1962 when he became a member of the state senate. In 1966, he stood as governor but was defeated by Mr. Lester Maddox. In 1970, Mr. Carter was elected governor on a platform of moderate reform and racial harmony.

In 1972, he decided to stand for the presidency and started his campaign in 1974. He won 19 primaries — a record — and was nominated Democratic Party candidate in July 1976, at the New York convention.

During the primaries, Mr. Carter defeated 13 opponents, including George Wallace, Henry Jackson and Morris Udall, and put an end to the presidential ambitions of Hubert Humphrey.

The entire Carter family — his mother Lillian, wife Rosalynn, his children, his brother Billy and his sister Ruth — have joined his campaign bandwagon as staunch supporters.

The first statement he made as governor of Georgia — "the days of racial discrimination are over" — has won him the active support of American blacks.

Although a southerner, he is also a "centrist" and has won support from a wide range of voters. He symbolises above all a rebirth of the "old American South".

One of his most repeated campaign statements has been: "Trust me. I am not from Washington. I am not a lawyer. We can have a government as good and decent as the American people."

A large part of his appeal is the fact that he was left unscathed by the Watergate scandal which forced President Richard Nixon to resign.



Ford



Carter



Mondale



Dole

Mondale: New wave liberal

WASHINGTON, (AFP). — Walter "Fritz" Mondale, Democratic vice-presidential candidate fighting alongside presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, is one of the "new wave" of liberals formed by Senator Hubert Humphrey.

At 48 years of age, he is a handsome, softly spoken man with 16 years of active politics behind him. He started his career when he was 32 as attorney general for the state of Minnesota. Four years later, in 1964, he entered the U.S. Senate to succeed Hubert Humphrey who became vice president to President Lyndon Johnson.

In 1974, Mr. Mondale started thinking about making a bid for the White House and opened his campaign, but soon realised, as he

readily admits, that he did not possess the necessary drive.

In the Senate, Mondale was active on child, housing and city affairs and built up close ties with trade union leaders. He fiercely defended busing — transporting children to integrated schools — and attacked the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for its "dirty tricks".

After initially supporting U.S. military intervention in Vietnam, he ended up by bitterly criticising it and admitting that his early support was "the worst mistake of my career".

A married man with three children, Mondale is the author of a book, *The Responsibilities of Power*, on the relations between the president and Congress.

Jerry Ford: A typical Midwest product who made good

WASHINGTON, (AFP). — Two years divorced, he went with his mother to Grand Rapids in the state of Michigan, and there she remarried a local Republican politician.

He studied economics and political science at the University of Michigan and was also an outstanding sportsman. At the same time, in the well known American tradition, as a student he did odd

jobs to help pay for his education. He refused to become a professional American football player and instead went to Yale University where he took a law degree in 1951. He spent the war years in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific and returned home in 1946 as a "big" with nine medals.

At Grand Rapids, he joined a lawyer's firm, met Elizabeth Taylor and married her one year before he was elected to the use of Representatives. The couple have three sons and a daughter.

Regularly re-elected by Grand Rapids constituency, he became Republican leader in House in 1965. His ambition was to be Speaker of the House, for this the Republicans have had to have been in a majority instead of a minority.

He threw himself into wide speaking tours to the "Grand Old Party" and the "Grand Old Party" and Nixon noticed him. His name came up as a candidate for the vice presidency.

Throughout the Vietnam war he supported U.S. intervention faithfully. But he was just as enthusiastic about "peace with our honour", détente with Moscow and contacts with Peking.

His loyalty to the party and influence with its leaders was instrumental in his being chosen by President Nixon to succeed Vice President Spiro Agnew when he resigned on Oct. 12, 1973.

On Aug. 9, 1974, Richard Nixon was overwhelmed by Watergate and was forced to resign. He succeeded by the Vice President Gerald Ford.

will only be bored because he is so ambitious and aggressive."

One thing is certain — Robert Dole knows what he wants. In 1950, when he was 26, he entered the legislature of the state of Kansas and he was re-elected three times. In 1969 he was elected to the U.S. Senate with a big majority.

He was chairman of the National Republican Committee (1971-74) but in 1974 his loyalty to President Nixon and reputation as a hawk over the Vietnam War nearly cost him his Senate seat.

His life was saved only by a massive dose of the then new drug streptomycin, but even then he was in hospital for 39 months.

He was demobilised in 1948 as a captain and married his nurse, Phyllis Holden. They have one daughter, Robin, but divorced in 1972. Three years later, he married Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

His first wife describes him as a "political animal" adding "I am afraid that as vice president he

Only his ability as a debater and his energy warded off rivals. The recent televised debate with Walter Mondale only confirmed his aggressiveness and conservative beliefs. He is against busing, abortion and cutting down on U.S. troops stationed abroad, and favours the death penalty for certain crimes.

He is strong on farm problems and legislation regarding small businesses, but weak on foreign affairs.

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The post Carter and Ford seek has seen some illustrious predecessors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AFP). One of the 38 presidents of the United States never went to school and eight of them were not born American nationals.

These are some of the strange facts to emerge from a survey of the American presidency by historians during the current campaign to elect the 39th.

The first president who was an American citizen by birth was Martin Van Buren, elected in 1836 — his eight predecessors from Washington to Jackson were born in Britain.

Nine presidents, including Washington, Lincoln and Truman, had no higher education. Andrew Johnson, the man who succeeded Lincoln, never even went to school, and only learned to read and write at the age of 17 when he was taught by his fiancée. He was also the only president to be drunk at his own inauguration ceremony, explained away as having taken alcohol to calm a strong fever.

Four presidents — Lincoln, Garfield, MacKinley and Kennedy — were assassinated during their terms in office. MacKinley lingered for 80 days before dying of his wounds. There were assassination attempts against three other presidents, including Theodore Roosevelt, shot in the chest in 1912.

Though he was not president at the time, he went on to make a 50-minute speech before going to hospital.

At the age of 42, Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest man to become president when he succeeded MacKinley. Kennedy was 43 when he became president. Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906 for his mediation in the 1905 Russo-Japanese War. Woodrow Wilson was the only other president to get this award.

The oldest man to become president was William Harrison, elected in 1840 when he was 68. He died 30 days later and his presidency was the shortest. The oldest at the end of his presidency — he served two terms — was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at 70.

Apart from Richard Nixon, another president who tangled with the law was Franklin Pierce, who was arrested in 1853 for having 60 lb. (27 kg.) a distance of 500 yds. (457 m.)

he was clearly innocent. Gen. Ulysses Grant was arrested for driving his carriage too fast and insisted on paying his fine direct to the black policeman who stopped him.

John Kennedy was the on Catholic to become president. James Buchanan was the on bachelor, but there were several widowers.

Franklin Roosevelt was re-elected three times, impossible for a president today as a constitutional amendment passed in 194 limits him to only two terms.

Grover Cleveland (1835-95) is listed to be re-elected at the end of his mandate but succeeded when he tried again in 1893.

Herbert Hoover left the White House in 1933 and lived for another 33 years, but the record for longevity of a former president goes to John Adams, who died in 1826 at the age of 91.

He was also the only president whose son succeeded him. Benjamin Harrison's grandson, Benjamin Harrison, became president in 1889. The two Roosevelts, Theodore and Franklin, were only very distant cousins.

The first president to go on television was Franklin Roosevelt, and he was also the first to give an address in a foreign language — he spoke in French when the allied armies invaded North Africa in November 1941.

The president who scraped into the White House with the narrowest margin of votes was Kennedy — 49.71 per cent against Nixon's 49.55.

The biggest majority was won by Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson — over 61 per cent against Barry Goldwater in 1964.

Only two outgoing presidents failed to be renominated by their parties to seek a second term — Franklin Pierce and Chester Arthur. Gerald Ford, opposed by Ronald Reagan, very nearly joined the group.

Filler: The largest military catapults, or onagers, were capable of throwing a missile weighing 60 lb. (27 kg.) a distance of 500 yds. (457 m.)

Ultraviolet rays may be raising hopes of life on Mars



The lonely wilderness that has fascinated man for so many centuries is beginning to give up its secrets. The god of war promises to become nothing more than a helpless servant in mankind's quest for knowledge.

NEW YORK, (CSM). — Unearthly chemistry can explain most of the mysterious signals from the life-detection experiments still bubbling away on Mars.

This is the contention of Massachusetts Institute of Technology chemist Robert L. Huguenin. He maintains that the action of light and frost on the rocky Martian surface explains away even the responses which Viking biologists consider the most suggestive of life.

"I am not saying that there is no life there," Dr. Huguenin remarks. "I'm just saying that you can explain what has been seen with... chemistry."

After the automated arm of the first Viking lander dumped soil into the three biology test cells in the spacecraft lander, the biologists were astonished at the violent reaction that took place when it was exposed to liquid water. Water does not exist on Mars in this form, only as ice or gas. Oxygen and carbon dioxide were furiously produced in the first few days and then began to taper off.

In one of the three chambers, no water was added. The soil was exposed to slightly radioactive carbon gases. After incubation in simulated Martian sunlight, the experiment detected what appeared to be slight but significant amounts of organic compounds in the

soil — either formed chemically or biologically. But an attempt to reproduce this result failed.

With the two "wet" biology experiments, results at the second and more northerly landing site have proved similar to those at the first location. Viking biologists have repeated all three experiments under different conditions in an attempt to rule out either chemical or biological explanations, says Harold Klein, the team leader.

Dr. Huguenin is not a Viking team member, but he has been working independently from the scientific reports which they have issued. His explanation results from research conducted before the landing. It concerns the chemical effects of the strong ultraviolet rays that bathe the surface of Mars.

These rays provide the energy to "rust" the iron-rich Mars rocks, the scientist explains. This accounts for the lipstick red stain that paints much of the planet. This rust continually flakes off, leaving fresh rock exposed.

During the chilly (—200 deg-

rees F.) Martian nights, ice and frost come into contact with the unweathered rock grains, he hypothesizes. At the sites of the iron atoms which dot the grain surface, some of these water molecules become chemically attached. In a fraction of these, a single hydrogen is wrenched and pulled into the rock by the play of electrical forces in the rock structure.

"Adding water would completely break down this layer," says Dr. Huguenin.

If only a little water is added, he says, the layer would break down very rapidly into oxygen. With more water, a powerful oxidizing agent called hydroperoxide ion would be formed. This could break down the nutrient added in two of the chambers to provide possible Martian bugs with food. It would convert this "food" into the carbon dioxide that was observed, he maintains.

In the case of the experiment which adds radioactive gases but no water, the MIT scientist predicts that its results will be "highly variable." (This is the experi-

ment which a number of the Viking biologists have considered the most definitive.)

Instead of detecting organic material formed in the soil as it was designed to do, Dr. Huguenin feels that the carbon compounds which it detected were actually complexes of carbon and oxygen which formed on tiny dust motes in the simulated Martian light.

Some of these could easily stick in the trap designed to catch the organics, he feels.

The Viking experiments continue in to next month and will provide further checks on this particular theory. Also, both Dr. Huguenin and the Viking scientists have begun working out laboratory experiments to test their ideas.

in Martian surface dug by Viking I lander — unearthly chemistry may be the key.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K84
♥ J974
♦ QJ3
♣ KQ5

WEST ♠ 2 ♠ 553
♥ A96 ♥ 10832
♦ K105 ♦ 97642
♣ A108432 ♣ 7

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 1097
♥ K5
♦ A8
♣ J96

The bidding:
South West North East
1♦ 2♣ 2NT Pass
4♦ Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

Another Sheinwold hook has appeared, and an interesting one it is. Only this time the author is Patricia Fox Sheinwold, and her book "Husbands and Other Men I've Played With", Houghton Mifflin, (\$7.95) deals with the psychology of becoming a good mixed pair. Each chapter is sprinkled with illustrative hands, and you are introduced to some of the people from the world of the arts who find bridge a relaxing pastime.

Perhaps the hardest thing to learn at the bridge table is partnership discipline. Playing with the late Sidney Silodor, one of the world's great players, the author picked up this uninteresting collection of tickets in the East seat and heard her opponents sail confidently into four spades. Matters

looked up when West led the ace of clubs followed by the ten—a suit preference signal asking for the return of the higher-ranking side suit, hearts. East ruffed, returned a heart to the queen and ruffed partner's continuation of the two of clubs. Though this card was a request for a diamond shift, Pat returned another heart to her partner's marked ace. That was the last trick for the defense, since declarer could discard his diamond loser on the jack of hearts. Down two.

Expecting praise for her defense, the author was surprised that Silodor was upset by her performance. He said calmly: "Pat, I commanded you to return a diamond. The diamond return defeats the contract another trick." Perhaps no big deal at rubber bridge, but often crucial at duplicate.

But that is not the important point. When partner gives a suit preference signal and you choose to ignore it, either through complacency or carelessness, you had better be right. If you are wrong, you are going to have an upset partner on your hands, and the partnership morale could be in for a tough time. We know of many players who might not have been as kind as Sidney was.

(The opening lead is the most important single play in bridge. And Charles Goren's "Opening Leads" will help you to substantially increase your winnings. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren Leads," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

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(Answers tomorrow)

Sunday's Jumble: FLAKE PRIOR ALBINO COMPLY

Answer: What a miner might become when he joins the service—MACHINE



WHAT HIS BEHAVIOR CAUSED HIS USUALLY TALKATIVE WIFE TO BECOME.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

PLAY OF THE WEEK
LIFE AND SOUL

Mortimer always wanted a vague and disorderly life, with more than his share of excesses and eccentricities. Attractive at first sight — but how do other people live with it?

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Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

TUESDAY, NOV. 2

Your birthday today: Your year is full of surprises requiring expansive, optimistic readjustments. You must grow with the times, accept broader responsibility and deal with many more people on several levels of cooperation. Drop impractical ventures now; long-standing limitations have lost importance and are bypassed by new approaches. Today's natives are natural showmen and often conceal their true circumstances. Those born this year are determined to be different from others of their generation at all costs.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: Abruptly changing your mind is normal. A big story that breaks is incomplete, put out with the intention of stirring up commotion.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: Cast your vote early! Last-minute arguments achieve nothing. Express your true wishes in action, go on with work under choppy conditions. Observe safety rules despite distractions.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: Pay no attention to rumors or wild advertising pitches. Do top-priority jobs first as stop-and-start circumstances generate interruptions. Don't joke or tease.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: Let common sense prevail. Some shifting occurs, and some is merely talk, not based on actual movement. Consult specialists in their field on legal questions.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: If too conservative, you get left behind; if too liberal, you draw criticism. The late

afternoon has an uncertain quality. Wait until tomorrow to hear the final story.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: Subtle change deep within isn't altogether a response to external excitement. You wander off your old path into something new.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: There's no guarantee you will or won't get what you thought you wanted. Even if you do, it's inconvenient. Express yourself where it counts, but set limits on what you spend.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Charity begins at home; be patient with your limitations. Don't crowd people who get in your way. Technical work is under fire; errors loom in all fields.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: Your prospects include inspiration or provocation for response from higher-ups. Nothing remains as it was a short time ago, so get a firm grasp on the future.

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Save wear and tear on the nerves. Once you do your part, go along for the ride as if it's entertainment. Public comments are up in the air.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: Your immediate resources suffer some drain, whether cash or energy, unless you pull back from the mad speculative scramble of those around you.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: Historical moves are completed, but details are still obscure. Be practical, pursue self-interests. Houseclean, but don't discard financial or official records.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Pitch
5. Limited
8. Hebrew dry measure
11. Wings
12. Bungle
13. Turkish weight
14. Ship's stairs
17. Discuss terms
18. Preeminent
19. Spade
21. Dust
24. Preserves
27. Dull surface
29. Time unit

DOWN

2. Star in "Perseus"
32. Converged
34. Discover
35. Perplex
37. Cha
39. Poisonous tree
41. Improper
45. Misconstrue
48. Tops
49. Masticatory
51. Marry
52. Pindaric work
53. Winds up
1. Finesse
6. Sister of Ares

Par time 20 min.

TAMP ALA BEE

AGUE COD LAG

LILT CODLING

COLANE BON

RID RADIO

MEDDLER ERN

IDD REVERIE

GENET GAD

AMA ANIMUS

NATURAL TUSK

AGE OWE OLEA

GOOD TAD REST

Solution of Sunday's Puzzle

2. Genus of swans

3. Similar

4. Division of a calyx

5. Marsh

6. Sister of Ares

8. Marine gastropod shells

9. New Zealand vine

10. Cove

15. Scintilla

16. Color blue

20. Sweet potato

22. Summit

23. Essay

24. Poke

25. Gnawed

26. Squandered

28. Asian Lunar New Year

31. Military cap

32. Air bell in glass

36. Ballroom dance

38. Abundant

40. Shirt button

42. Strength

43. Forward

44. Saint's abbr.

45. Animal's stomach

46. Reserve

47. Uncle in Scotland

Mr. Gromyko's impending visit to Sofia was announced by the newspaper said the Gromyko-Panin meeting may be intended to prepare for a summit encounter.

Most workers showed up today in Johannesburg factories and offices, although many were late arriving. Employers in the region South Africa's most industrialised, warned prospective absenteees they postponed a strike call, there was a fatality in the African township of Guguletu. An African truck driver was shot dead by police, reportedly after he tried to crash through a roadblock.

DAPEC protests divide, conquer tactics of developed nations

The New China News Agency tonight referred to Mr. Li as vice premier in reporting a meeting he had with a delegation from Afghanistan.

Mao's successor as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua

Elsewhere among mining issues, Pancontinental eased in Australians. Among plantations, Goldeco Hope and Patalaia fell sharply, with Guthrie also lower. Among other far easterns, Jardine Matheson and Sime Darby remained fully steady. The Japanese list was unchanged.

The mass resignation is seen as a means of pressure rather than a firm intention to quit, observers said.

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